

# SCH

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.  
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
 Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.  
 Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,  
 Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*  
 He spies  
 His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;  
 A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,  
 Or snuff the vapour from the scented grafs. *Addison.*  
 SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scent*.] Inodorous; having no smell.  
 SCENTRE. *n. f.* [*scetrum*, Latin; *septr*, Fr.] The ensign  
 of royalty born in the hand.  
 Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,  
 Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 Thou sceptre's heir,  
 That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*  
 How, best of kings, do'st thou a sceptre bear!  
 How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!  
 But two things rare the fates had in their store,  
 And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. Johnson.*  
 The sceptre bearers lent  
 Their tree attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
 The parliament presented those acts which were prepared  
 by them to the royal sceptre, in which were some laws restrain-  
 ing the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*  
 The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested  
 its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and sceptres  
 are conferred gratis. *Decay of Pity.*  
 SCPTRED. *adj.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.  
 The sceptred heralds call  
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,  
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*  
 SCPTTICK. *n. f.* See SKEPTICK.  
 SCHE'DULE. *n. f.* [*schedula*, Latin; *schedule*, French.]  
 1. A small scroll.  
 The first published schedules being brought to a grave knight,  
 he read over an unfavoury sentence or two, and delivered back  
 the libel. *Hooker.*  
 All ill, which all  
 Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall  
 B' annex'd in schedules unto this by me,  
 Fall on that man. *Donne.*  
 2. A little inventory.  
 I will give out schedules of my beauty: it shall be invento-  
 ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shak.*  
 SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [*σχηματισμός*] Combination of the  
 aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a  
 thing.  
 Every particle of matter, whatever form or schematism  
 it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and  
 therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*  
 SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to  
 forming schemes.  
 SCHEME. *n. f.* [*σχῆμα*.]  
 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-  
 sign, or purpose; a system.  
 Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and  
 outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us,  
 and be inconsistent with our well being. *Lacke.*  
 We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-  
 count of the divine conduct, without forming such a scheme of  
 things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*  
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design.  
 The haughty monarch was laying schemes for suppressing the  
 ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-  
 doms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 He forms the well-concerted scheme of mischief;  
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*  
 The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping of  
 our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want  
 shoes. *Swift.*  
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any  
 lineal or mathematical diagram.  
 It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the erec-  
 tion of schemes, and the judgment of death and diseases.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 It is a scheme and face of heaven,  
 As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*  
 SCHEMER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.  
 SCHEMIS. *n. f.* [*σχῆμης*.] An habitude; state of any thing  
 with respect to other things.  
 If that mind which has exist'ng in itself from all eternity  
 all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their  
 possible changes or habitudes, should ever change, there would  
 arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the su-  
 preme position. *Norris.*  
 SCIRRHUS. *n. f.* [*scirrhus*, French.] This should be written *scir-*  
*rhus*, not merely because it comes from *σκιρῶ*, but because it

in English has before *t* and *i* the found of *f*. See SKEPTICK.  
 An indurated gland.  
 Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that  
*scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wise man of Tuscany.*  
 SCIRRHUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indu-  
 rated.  
 How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scir-*  
*rhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wise man.*  
 SCIRRHOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrhus*.] An induration of the  
 glands.  
 The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhus* of the  
 glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
 SCHISM. *n. f.* [*σχίσμα*; *schisma*, Fr.] A separation or divi-  
 sion in the church of God.  
 Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by  
 truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*  
 Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocritise by sober piety, and de-  
 bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dis-  
 pute which are the schismatics: in the sense of the law the  
*schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of  
 the state. *Swift.*  
 SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [*schismaticus*, Fr. from *schisma*.] Im-  
 plying schism; practising schism.  
 By these tumults all factions, seditions, and schismatical pro-  
 posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be  
 backed. *King Charles.*  
 Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*  
 upon the obdurate and schismatical, who are like to think them-  
 selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which  
 they chafe not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet  
 enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South's Sermons.*  
 SCHISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical  
 manner.  
 SCHISMATICK. *n. f.* [from *schisma*.] One who separates from  
 the true church.  
 No known heretic nor schismatic should be suffered to go  
 into those countries. *Bacon.*  
 Thus you behold the schismatic's bravado's:  
 Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Bulwer.*  
 The schismatic united in a solemn league and covenant to  
 alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*  
 To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schisma*.] To commit the crime  
 of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the  
 church.  
 SCHOLAR. *n. f.* [*scholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]  
 1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.  
 Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly  
 find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess them-  
 selves scholars, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*  
 The scholars of the Stagyrite,  
 Who for the old opinion fight,  
 Would make their modern friends confess  
 The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*  
 2. A man of letters.  
 This same scholar's fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the pro-  
 moting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
 To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and  
 not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, scholars are  
 most blamed for. *Lacke.*  
 3. A pedant; a man of books.  
 To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judg-  
 ment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar: they  
 perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*  
 4. One who has a lettered education.  
 My cousin William is become a good scholar: he is at Ox-  
 ford still, is he not? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
 SCHOLARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]  
 1. Learning; literature; knowledge.  
 It pited my very heart to think that a man of my master's  
 understanding, and great scholarship, who had a book of his  
 own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*  
 2. Literary education.  
 This place should be school and university, not needing a  
 remove to any other house of scholarship. *Ainsworth.*  
 SCHOLASTICAL. *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a  
 scholar or school.  
 SCHOLASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the  
 niceties or method of the schools.  
 No moralists or casuists, that treat scholastically of justice,  
 but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of  
 it. *South's Sermons.*  
 SCHOLASTICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Latin; *scholastique*, French.]  
 1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.  
 I would render this intelligible to every rational man, how-  
 ever little versed in scholastic learning. *Digby on Bachel.*  
 Scholastic education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a  
 particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that  
 lies out of that way. *Burke's Theory of the Earth.*  
 2. Belonging to the school; suitable to the school; pedantic; need-  
 lessly subtle. *Th.*

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The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatso-  
 ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant  
 of scholastic courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will  
 be denied you. *Hooker.*  
 Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-  
 ful studies for useless scholastic speculations, were like the  
 Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours,  
 that they might be fit for such as were not so.  
 Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-  
 ter of confidence, and not a scholastic nicety. *Stillington.*  
 SCHOLIAST. *n. f.* [*scholiastes*, French; *scholiastes*, Latin.] A  
 writer of explanatory notes.  
 The title of this fable, in some ancient manuscripts, was  
 the reproach of idleness; though in others of the scholiast's  
 inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*  
 What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,  
 Or chew'd by blind o'd scholiasts o'er and o'er. *Daniel.*  
 SCHOLION. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-  
 servation.  
 Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or scholion, for the  
 exposition of old words, and harder phrases, which manner  
 of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-  
 guage. *Spenser.*  
 Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the  
 method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to  
 those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,  
 pollutes, scholiums, and corollaries. *Watts.*  
 SCHOLY. *n. f.* [*scholæ*, Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory  
 note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-  
 liar to the learned Hooker.  
 He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to  
 pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's  
 own precept form, without scholy or gloss of ours, we may  
 be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*  
 That scholy had need of a very favourable reader, and a  
 tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be  
 commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are  
 made all one. *Hooker.*  
 To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.  
 The preacher should want a text, whereupon to  
 scholy. *Hooker.*  
 SCHOOL. *n. f.* [*schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]  
 1. A house of discipline and instruction.  
 Their age the fame, their inclinations too,  
 And bred together in one school they grew. *Dryden.*  
 2. A place of literary education.  
 My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions  
 in the language of the schools. *Digby.*  
 Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition  
 of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the  
 schools, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*  
 3. A state of instruction.  
 The calf bred to the rural trade,  
 Set him betimes to school, and let him be  
 Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*  
 4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.  
 No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,  
 Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;  
 But some among these matters have been found,  
 Which in their schools the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*  
 Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the  
 great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason  
 of any difference in the several schools of Christians, concern-  
 ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*  
 5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that  
 of the fathers.  
 The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced  
 with school points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*  
 A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books  
 of metaphysics, school divinity, and natural philosophy, and  
 know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Lacke.*  
 To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To instruct; to train.  
 Una her besought to be so good  
 As in her virtuous rules to school her knight. *Fa. Queen.*  
 He's gentle, never school'd, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.  
 You shall go with me;  
 I have some private schooling for you both. *Shakespeare.*  
 Cousin, school yourself; but for your husband,  
 He's noble, wife, judicious. *Shakespeare. As You Like It.*  
 School your child,  
 And ask why God's anointed he revild.  
 If this be scholastic, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage  
 that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever school him. *At.*  
 SCHOOLBOY. *n. f.* [*school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rud-  
 iments at school.  
 Schoolboys tears take up  
 The glasses of my light. *Shakespeare.*  
 He grins, smacks, thrugs, and such an itch endures,  
 As 'prentices or schoolboys, which do know  
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

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A schoolboy brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*  
 Once he had heard a schoolboy tell,  
 How Semel of mortal race  
 By thunder died. *Swift.*  
 SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [*se'ool* and *day*.] Age in which youth is  
 sent to school.  
 Is all forgot?  
 All school-days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*  
 SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the  
 same school.  
 Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;  
 Join'd with his schoolfellows by two and two:  
 Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,  
 In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*  
 The emulation of schoolfellows often puts life and industry  
 into young lads. *Lacke.*  
 SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline  
 and instruction.  
 Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,  
 To have her knight unto her schoolhouse plac'd. *Spenser.*  
 SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [*school* and *man*.]  
 1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-  
 tation.  
 The king, though no good scholman, converted one of  
 them by dispute. *Bacon.*  
 Unlearn'd, he knew no scholman's subtle art;  
 No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*  
 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.  
 If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,  
 let him study the scholmen. *Bacon.*  
 To schoolmen I bequeath my doubtfulness,  
 My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*  
 Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was  
 dress'd up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*  
 Let subtle schoolmen teach these fiends to fight,  
 More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*  
 SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [*school* and *master*.] One who prefaces  
 and teaches in a school.  
 I, thy schoolmaster, have made thee more profit  
 Than other princes can, that have more time  
 For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*  
 Adrian VI. was sometime schoolmaster to Charles V. *Kneller.*  
 The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were  
 an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-  
 marians and schoolmasters, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*  
 A father may see his children taught, though he himself  
 does not turn schoolmaster. *South's Sermons.*  
 SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who  
 governs a school.  
 Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable  
 which we have received from nature, that exact schoolmistress.  
*Dryden's Duffenoy.*  
 My schoolmistress, like a vixen Turk,  
 Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*  
 SCHREIGHT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
 SCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*scographie*, French; *σκαγραφία*.] This  
 should be written with a *k*.  
 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to  
 shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*  
 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or  
 night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*  
 SCATHERICAL. *adj.* [*scatericus*, Fr. *σκατερικός*.] Be-  
 SCATHERICK. } longing to a sun-dial. *Diell.* This should  
 be written *scatherical*.  
 There were also, from great antiquity, *scatherical* or sun-  
 dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours  
 of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.  
*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 SCIA'TICA. } *n. f.* [*sciat'que*, French; *ischiodica passio*, Latin.]  
 SCIA'TICK } The hip gout.  
 Which of your hips has the most profound sciatica? *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou cold sciatica,  
 Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt  
 As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
 The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally mo-  
 lested with the sciatica, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 Rack'd with sciatick, martyr'd with the stone,  
 Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*  
 SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.  
 In obstinate sciatick pains, blistering and cauteries have  
 been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*  
 SCIENCE. *n. f.* [*science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]  
 1. Knowledge.  
 If we conceive God's sight or science, before the creation of  
 the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world,  
 seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any  
 action of mine, or rather his science or sight, from all eternity,  
 lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, any more than  
 my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hamn.*  
 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.  
 So you arrive at truth, though not at science. *Berkley.*

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